

# USING MICROSOFT ACCESS WITH RCRAINFO

# QUERIES AND REPORTS

RCRAInfo National Users
Conference

September 18 - 21, 2001

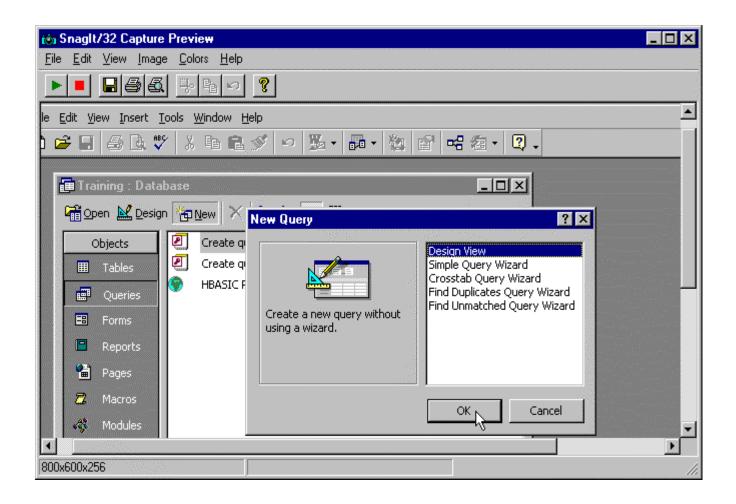
# USING MICROSOFT ACCESS WITH RCRAINFO

# WORKING WITH QUERIES REPORT BUILDING USING REPORT WIZARD

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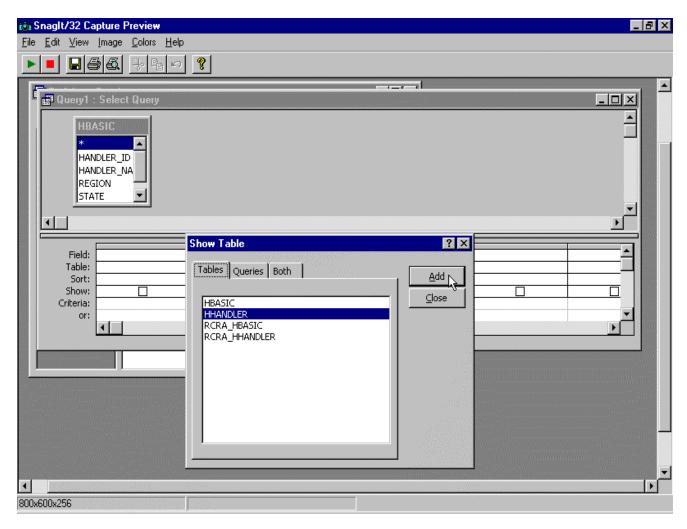
### Building a Query

Select Queries → New → Design View and click OK:



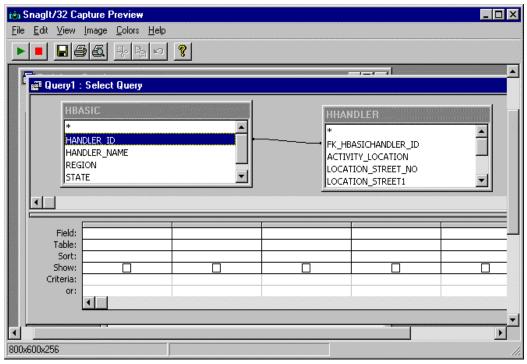
Select the ACCESS table(s) you wish to use, and click Add.

NOTE: Ensure you select the appropriate ACCESS table and not a "Link Table".

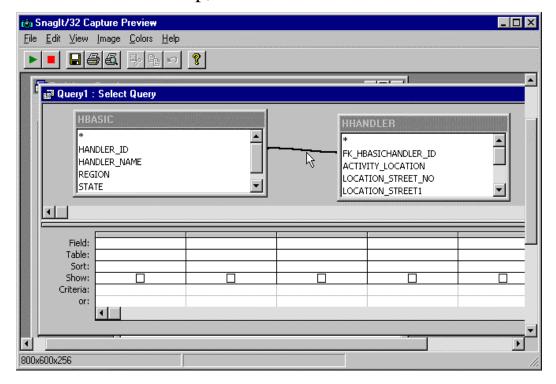


After selecting the table(s) you wish to use, and it/they appears in the "Select Query" area, click Close on the Show Table box.

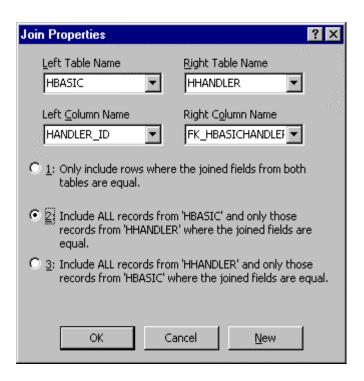
To link tables, hold down the left mouse button and drag from the linkable field in one table to its related field in the other. Example HANDLER\_ID in HBASIC to FK\_HBASICHANDLER\_ID in HHANDLER.



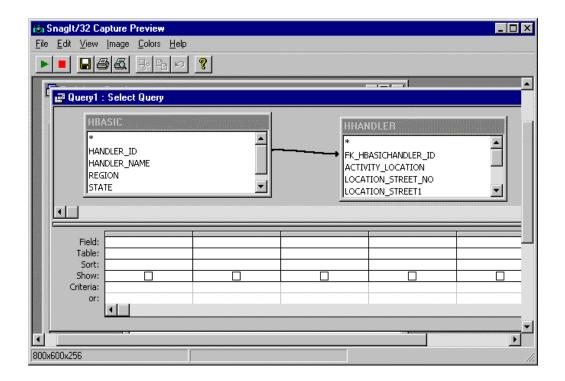
To define the relationship, double-click on the Link line:



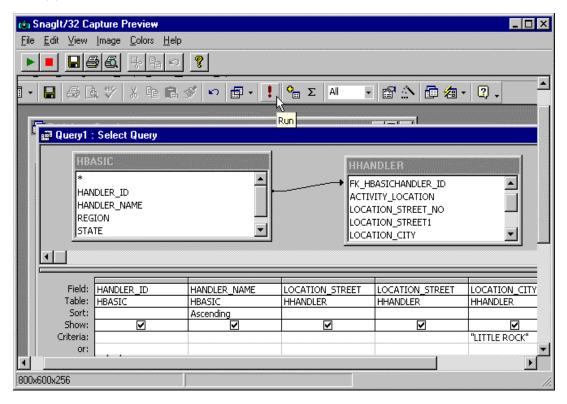
In the Join Properties box, choose the appropriate relationship you desire and click OK.



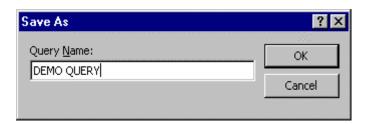
Note that the Link line changes to an arrow, pointing from one field to it's related field based on the join property you assigned.



After selecting any criteria and/or sort you desire, click the Run icon (!):



Save your query with an appropriate name.



Queries allow you be better qualify criteria, such as concatenating fields, using IF..THEN statements, etc.. Building a query first aids in generating a report.

## MICROSOFT ACCESS 2000 OPERATORS, CHARACTERS AND FUNCTIONS

(Commonly used with RCRAInfo)

#### COMMONLY USED OPERATORS:

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Definition</u>	Example
=	Equal to	= "NORFOLK"
<	Less than	< 10
<=	Less than or equal to	<= 10
>	Greater than	> 10
>=	Greater than or equal to	>= 10
<>	Not equal to	<> "LITTLE ROCK"
Like	Finds values within defined 'pattern' (Opposite "Not Like")	Like "NOR*"
BetweenAnd	Finds values between given parameters (inclusive)	Between #10/1/99# and #9/30/00#
In	Finds values in list	In ("NC", "SC")

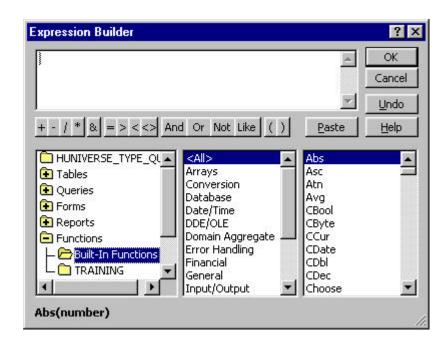
#### COMMONLY USED WILDCARD CHARACTERS:

Character	<u>Usage</u>	<u>Example</u>	
*	Matches any number of characters.  It can be used as the first or last character in the character	<pre>wh* finds what, white, and why</pre>	
string.			
?	Matches any single alphabetic character.	<pre>B?11 finds Bill, bull, Ball, bell</pre>	
[ ]	Matches any single character within the brackets.	<pre>B[ae]11 finds ball and bell but not bill</pre>	
!	Matches any character not in the brackets.	<pre>b[!ae]11 finds bill and bull but not bell</pre>	
-	Matches any one of a range of characters. You must specify the	<pre>b[a-c]d finds bad, bbd, bcd</pre>	
range in ascending order (A to Z, not			
Z to A).			
#	Matches any single numeric character.	<b>1#3</b> finds 103, 113, 123	

#### **FUNCTIONS**

Note: This handout covers some the most common Microsoft Access functions used with RCRAInfo. A complete list of Access's built-in Functions can be found in the Expression Builder.

For more information, or information on other functions, we recommend you consult any good text reference concerning Microsoft Access or use the built-in Help function.



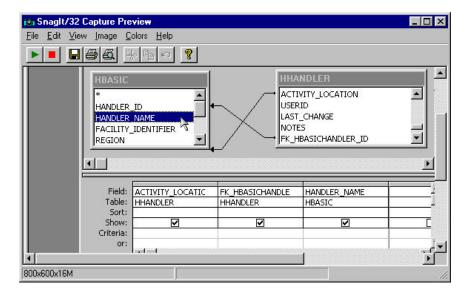
```
FUNCTION
            Example
Left()
            Left([HHANDLER]![LOCATION ZIP],5)
            "123459876" results = "12345"
Right()
            Right([HHANDLER]![LOCATION ZIP],4)
            "123459876" results = "9876"
Mid()
            Mid([CEVALUATION]![FK_LU_STAFFPERSON_IDENTIFIER],3,5)
            "ARAAA" results = "AAA"
            (Used for concatenation - combining fields)
&
            Left([HHANDLER]![LOCATION ZIP],5)& "-" &
            Right([HHANDLER]![LOCATION ZIP],4)
            results = "12345-9876"
            [HHANDLER]![LOCATION_STREET_NO] & " " &
            [HHANDLER]![LOCATION STREET1]
            "123" & "MAIN ST" results = "123 MAIN ST"
            " " & "STATE HWY 123" results = " STATE HWY 123"
            (Trims blank spaces from the left or right)
LTrim()
RTrim()
            LTrim([HHANDLER]![LOCATION STREET NO] & " " &
            [HHANDLER]![LOCATION STREET1])
            " " & "STATE HWY 123" results = "STATE HWY 123"
```

```
FUNCTION
            Example
IIf()
            (Returns one value if the condition specified
            evaluates as TRUE and another value if it evaluates
            as FALSE)
            Format:
            IIf(logic test, then (True results), else (False
            results))
IIf([HUNIVERSE]![FK LU UNIVERSEUNIVERSE TYPE]="SUBJINSP",
[LAND_DISPOSAL_UNIT] & [INCINERATOR_UNIT] & [BIF_UNIT] & [STORAGE_UNIT] &
[TREATMENT UNIT], Null))
            IIf([HHANDLER]![LOCATION_STATE] = "LA", "PARISH: " &
            [LU COUNTY]![COUNTY NAME], IIf([HHANDLER]![LOCATION STATE] =
            "AR", "YOU LOST AGAIN, BUBBA", "COUNTY; " &
            [LU_COUNTY]![COUNTY_NAME]))
Max()
            Returns Maximum or greatest value (Opposite = Min())
            Max([CEVALUATION]![EVALUATION_DATE]
            Similar in function to First() and Last()
Is Null
            Used to search for Null values (Opposite = Is Not Null)
            (type Is Null or Is Not Null into the Criteria cell)
w //
            Used to search for zero-length (blank) strings
            (type two double quotation marks ("") into the Criteria
            cell to search for zero-length strings (don't type a space
between the quotation marks).
            (Nulls are used when working with numeric or date values, or when
            there is NO value expected in the field. "" is used when working
            with alphanumeric or blank fields.)
```

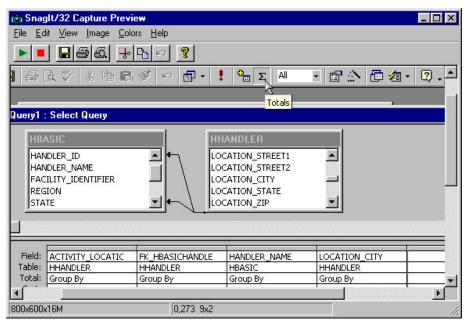
#### Building a Query

To select ALL fields in a table, double-click on the asterisk (\*) at the top of the table's field list.





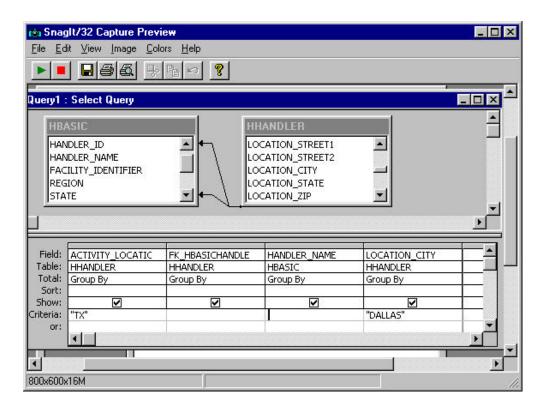
To select a specific field, double-click on the field's name in the table list.

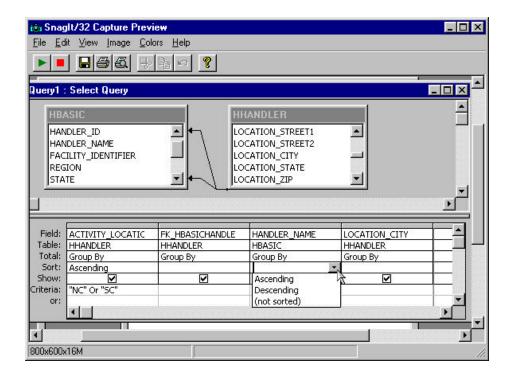


To combine records with identical values in specified fields, and to reduce unnecessary resulting lines, it is recommended that, after you have selected the field(s) you want in the query, turn the "Totals" on the action bar at the top to turn on "Group By" in the "Total:" line in the field selection grid.

Once you have selected the fields, you're ready to begin refining your query.

Simply enter
the specific
search
criteria you
desire using
the
appropriate
Operator.
(If you
choose "=",
it is not
necessary to
type the
equals
sign.)





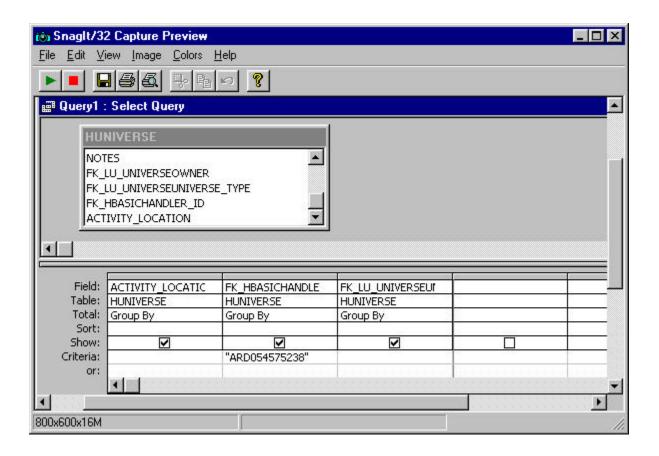
You can select any sorting you desire in the drop-down box on the **Sort:** line

#### Using the Expression Builder

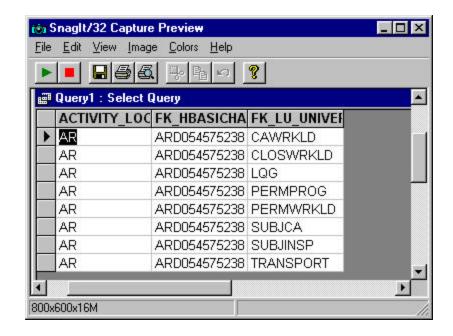
If you are designing a simple query, use of the "Criteria" line in the Query By Example (QBE) grid will be sufficient to retrieve the data you are searching for. However, many searches will require a more complex statement, particularly when using If..then statements, when concatenating fields, when truncating a field, when trimming blank spaces - JUST TO MENTION A FEW!

In these cases, you should, and probably will have to, use the Expression Builder.

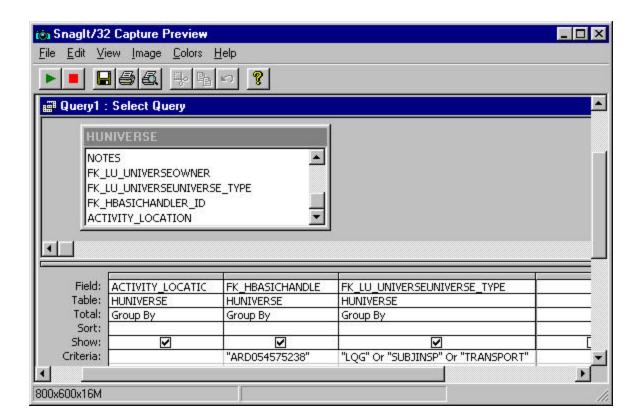
For example, let's use this scenario. I want to find out what Generator, SUBJINSP, and Transporter Universes a facility is in. So I run the following query:



And, I find that this facility is in a number of Universes:



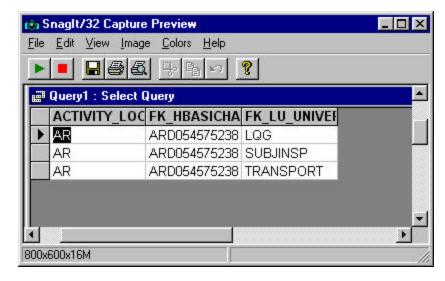
I'm only looking for Generator (in this case LQG), SUBJINSP and TRANSPORT, so I try:



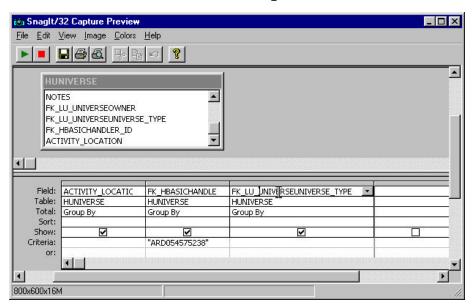
And...

I get:

We're is getting closer, but I want it all on one line.

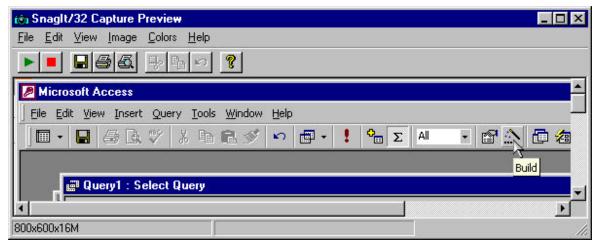


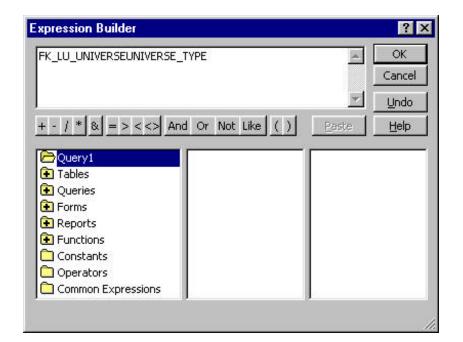
#### We can fix this with the Expression Builder!



Click on the field's name in the Field line of the OBE.

Click the "Build" icon (a Magic Wand) at the top:





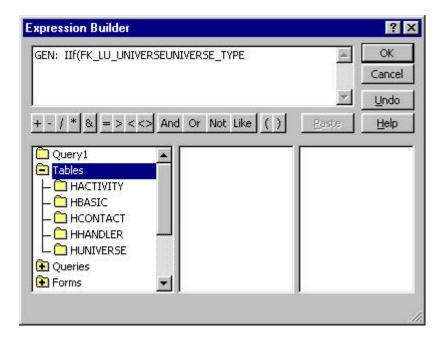
The Expression Builder box will appear.

For this field, I'm looking for Generator Status - LQG, SQG, or CEG.

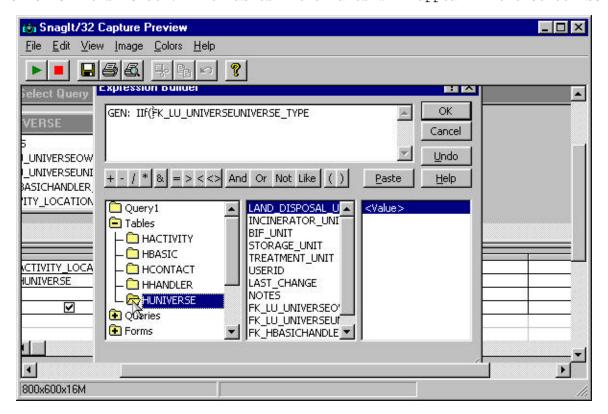
I entered a new name for the field (GEN") (If you don't rename the field, Expression Builder will name it "Expr1", "Expr2", etc.

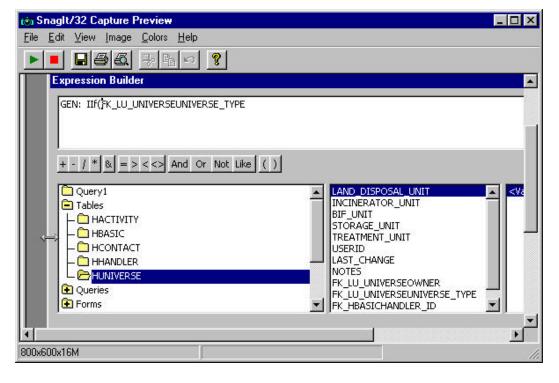
Then type the Function you want to use - IIf().

Expand the "Tables" by clicking the Folder beside it:



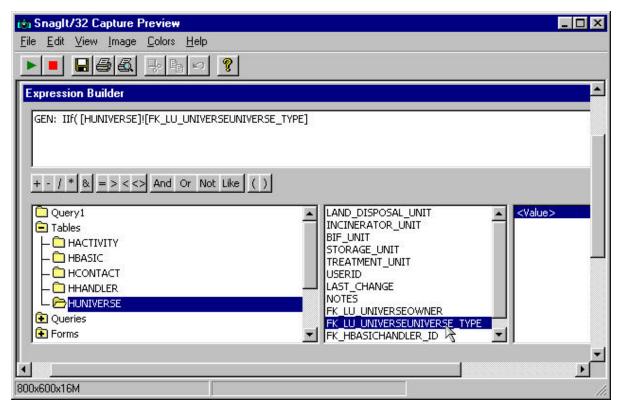
Scroll down to the Table you want to work with, in the case HUNIVERSE, and click on it's Folder. The Tables field names will appear in the center box.



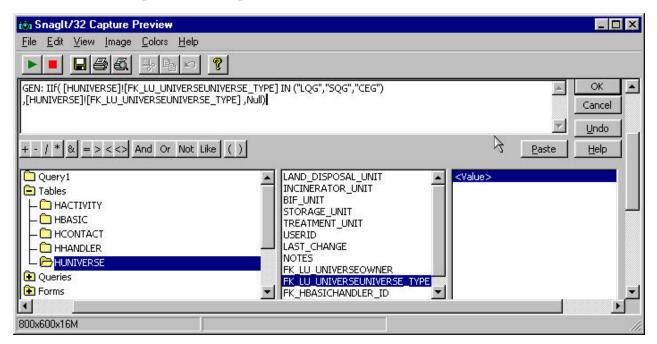


You can expand the Expression Builder box, to make it easier to read, by dragging the left or right sides.

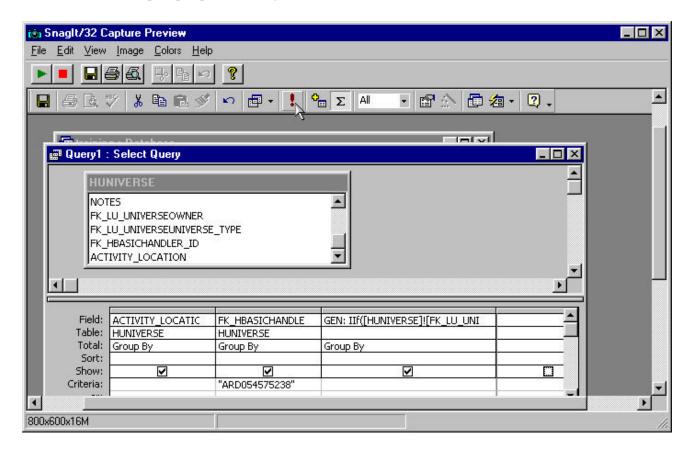
Double-click on the field name you desire, and it will pop up into the expression.



Now, we can complete the expression. Afterwards, click OK.

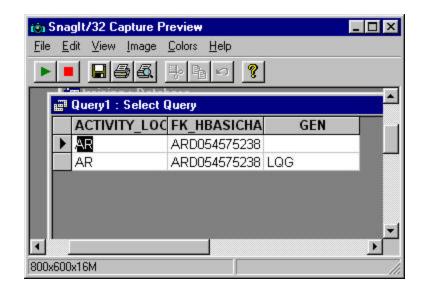


Now, RUN the query by clicking the Exclamation Point.

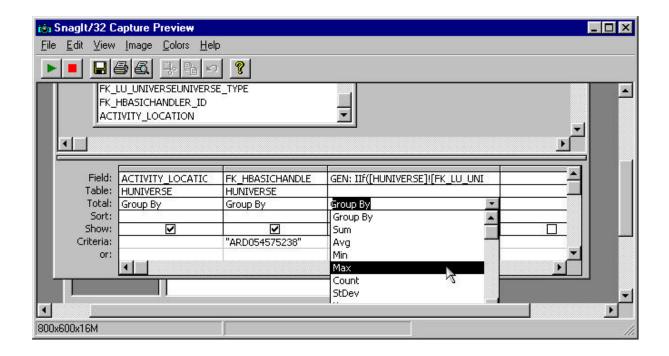


And your query runs!

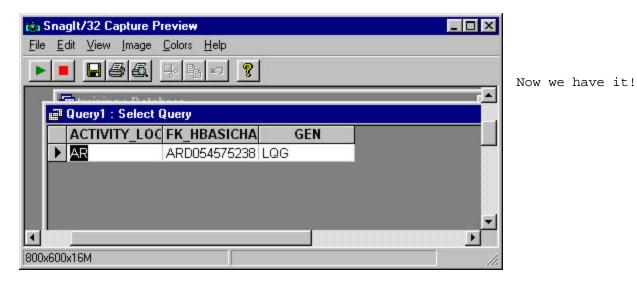
Wait a minute! I'm still getting "multiple" lines.



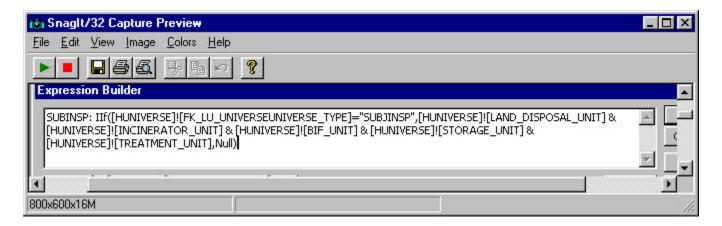
Go back to your query design, click to the right of the **Group By** on the **Total:** line to get the drop-down box, and select **Max**.



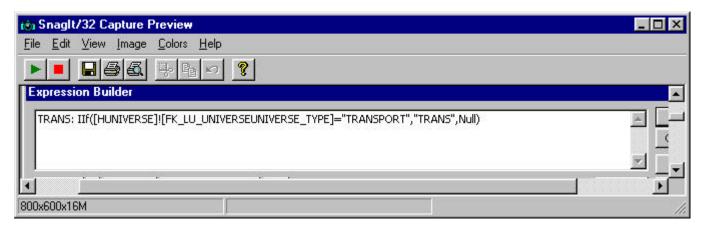
Then re-run the query.



Next, go back and build new expressions for SUBJINSP and TRANSPORT.

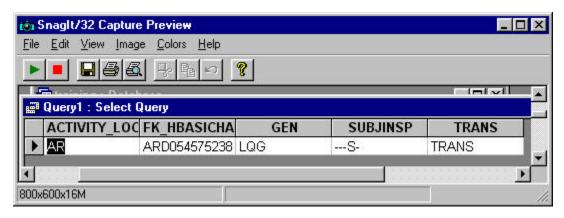


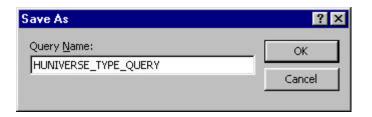
For SUBJINSP, IF the Universe Type equals "SUBJINSP", concatenate the fields LAND\_DISPOSAL\_UNIT and INCINERATOR\_UNIT and BIF\_UNIT and STORAGE\_UNIT and TREATMENT\_UNIT, else Null (blank).



For TRANS, IF the Universe Type equals "TRANSPORT", then return the word "TRANS", else Null (blank).

Set **Max** on for both of the new fields. Then re-run the query. You can continue on for all Universe Types as desired.



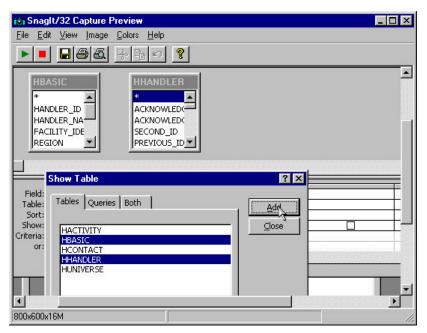


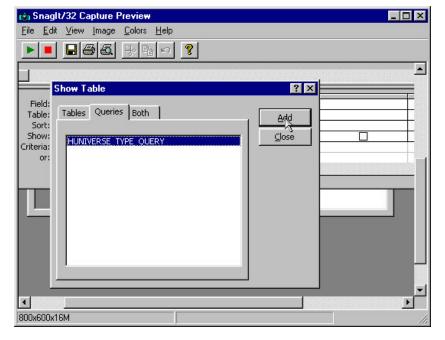
After removing the "test" ID from the QBE, save the query, giving it a name.

This query can be used just like any table to build a variety of reports

Go back and, as before, select **New** for a new query.

After selecting desired tables from the Table list in the Show Table box...

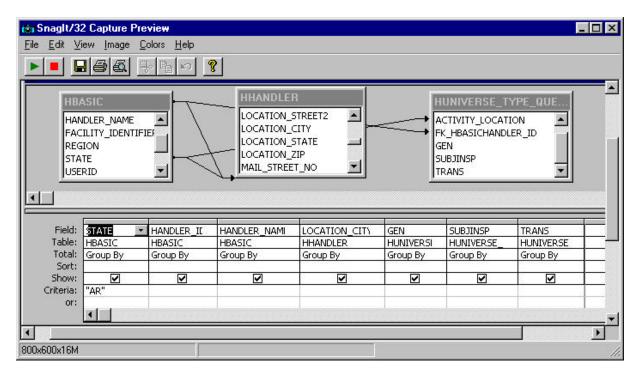




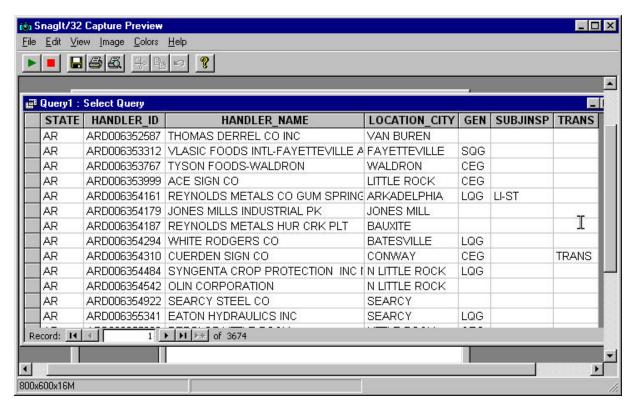
And..

Click the **Queries** tab and select desired queries.

Make appropriate links and select desired fields. Then run your query!



This query returns:



Queries can be designed for a number of purposes. Generally one query will serve the purpose. But sometimes, as above, you will have to build "subqueries" to run within another query. The power here is almost unlimited.

There are, of course, numerous other Functions that can be used as either **Criteria** or in the **Expression Builder**. In the limited time provided for this presentation, we can only provide an example. You may, and should, venture further as you develop queries for whatever purpose desired.

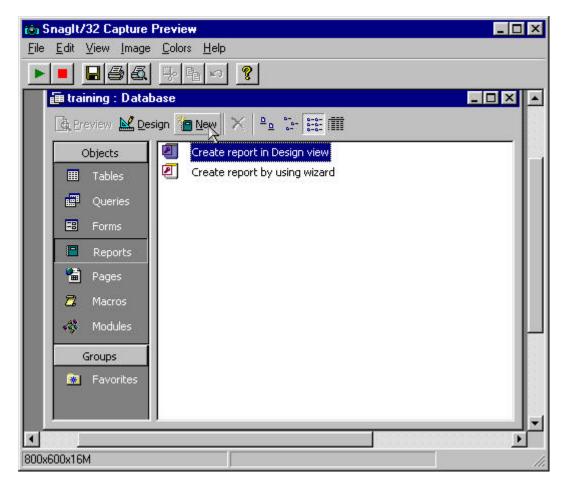
Many good publications are available that will greatly enhance your knowledge. Additionally, you can find a lot of help on the Internet. In any good Search Engine, search for "MICORSOFT ACCESS TUTORIAL" and a number of sites should come up.

#### Building a report with Report Wizard

Next, let's move into Reports and use the second query we just built to generate a simple report.

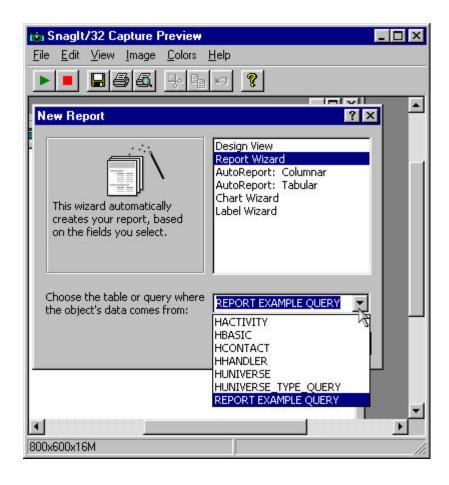
I have named the second query "REPORT EXAMPLE QUERY" for this purpose.

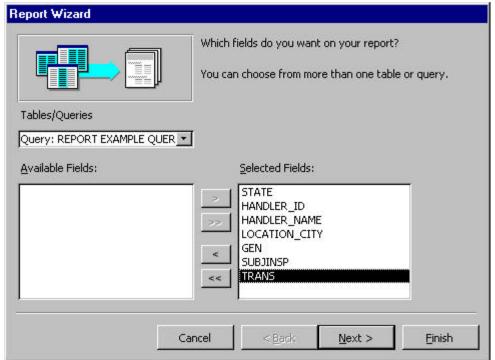
Click on Reports in the Objects column and select New.



In the New Report box, select Report Wizard and select REPORT EXAMPLE QUERY from the drop-down list of tables and queries.

Then, click OK.



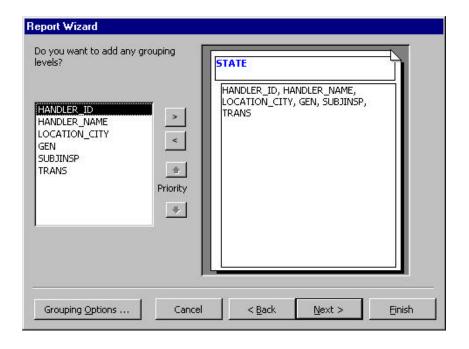


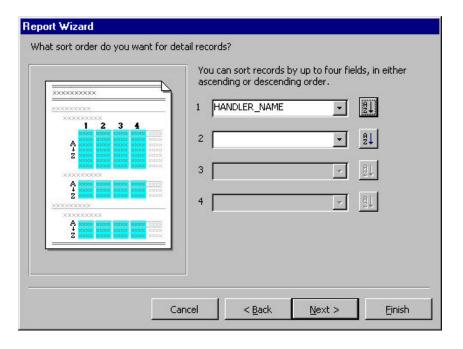
Select the field(s) you want by clicking ">" an individual field or ">>" for all fields.

Then click Next>.

You can select fields for "grouping levels".

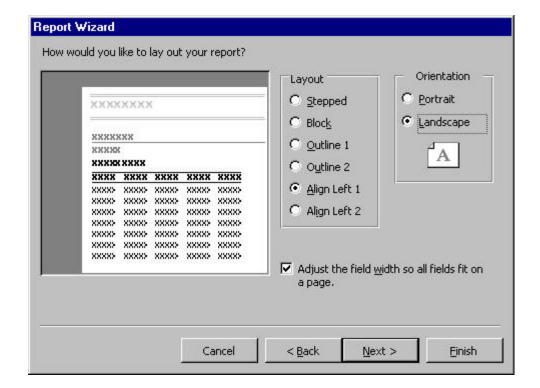
When finished, click Next>.





You can then select up to 4 fields for sorting.

Then click on **Next>**.



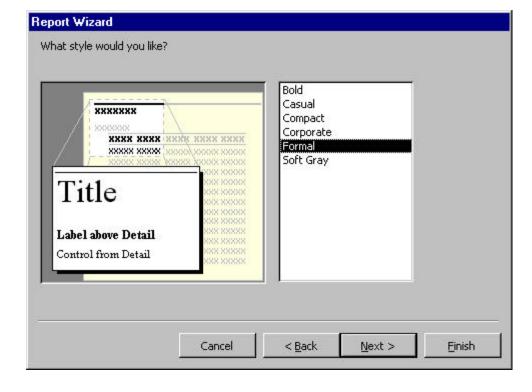
ACCESS offers six different basic layouts that you can select.

Also, you can now select whether you want your report set up in Portrait or Landscape orientation.

Then click on **Next>**.

Next, Report Wizard offers you a selection in styles.

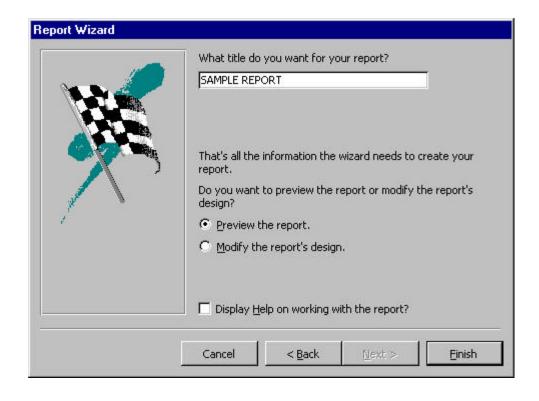
After selecting one, click on **Next>**.

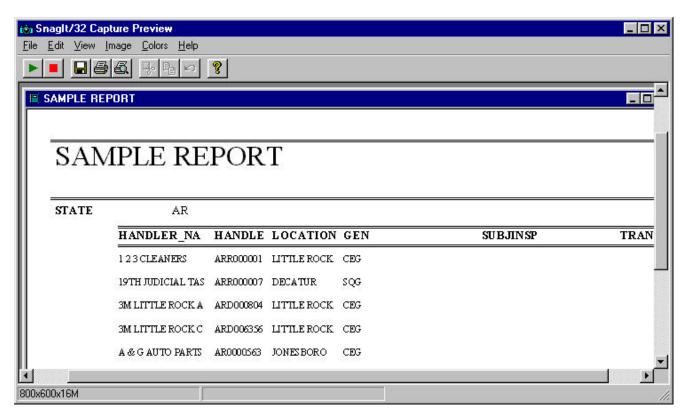


Next, you can enter a title for you report.

Then you can opt to Preview the report or Modify the report's design.

When ready, click Finish. The report will run or the design view will display.

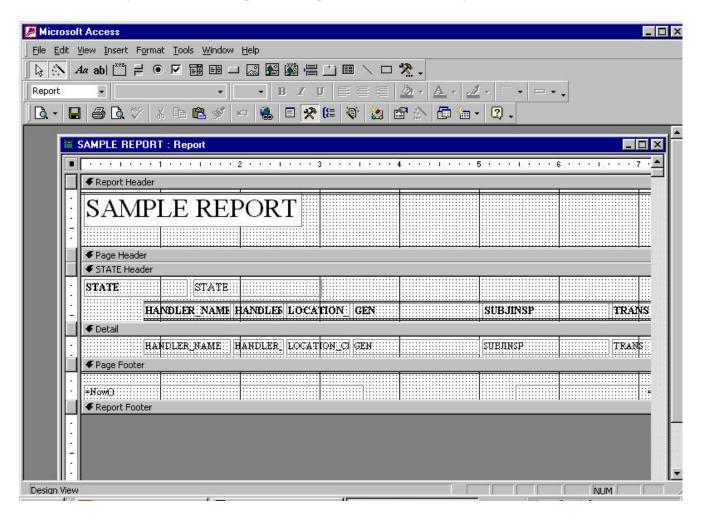




To go to the reports Design View, click on the **View** icon in the upper left corner on the tool bar.



In the Design View, the report's layout can be redesigned as desired.



The report will save automatically, or you will be prompted to save it, each time you exit.



### END OF PRESENTATION

RCRAInfo National Users
Conference

September 18 - 21, 2001